



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

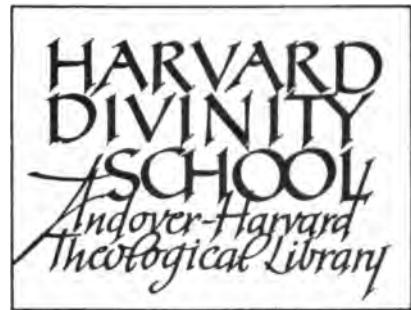
We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

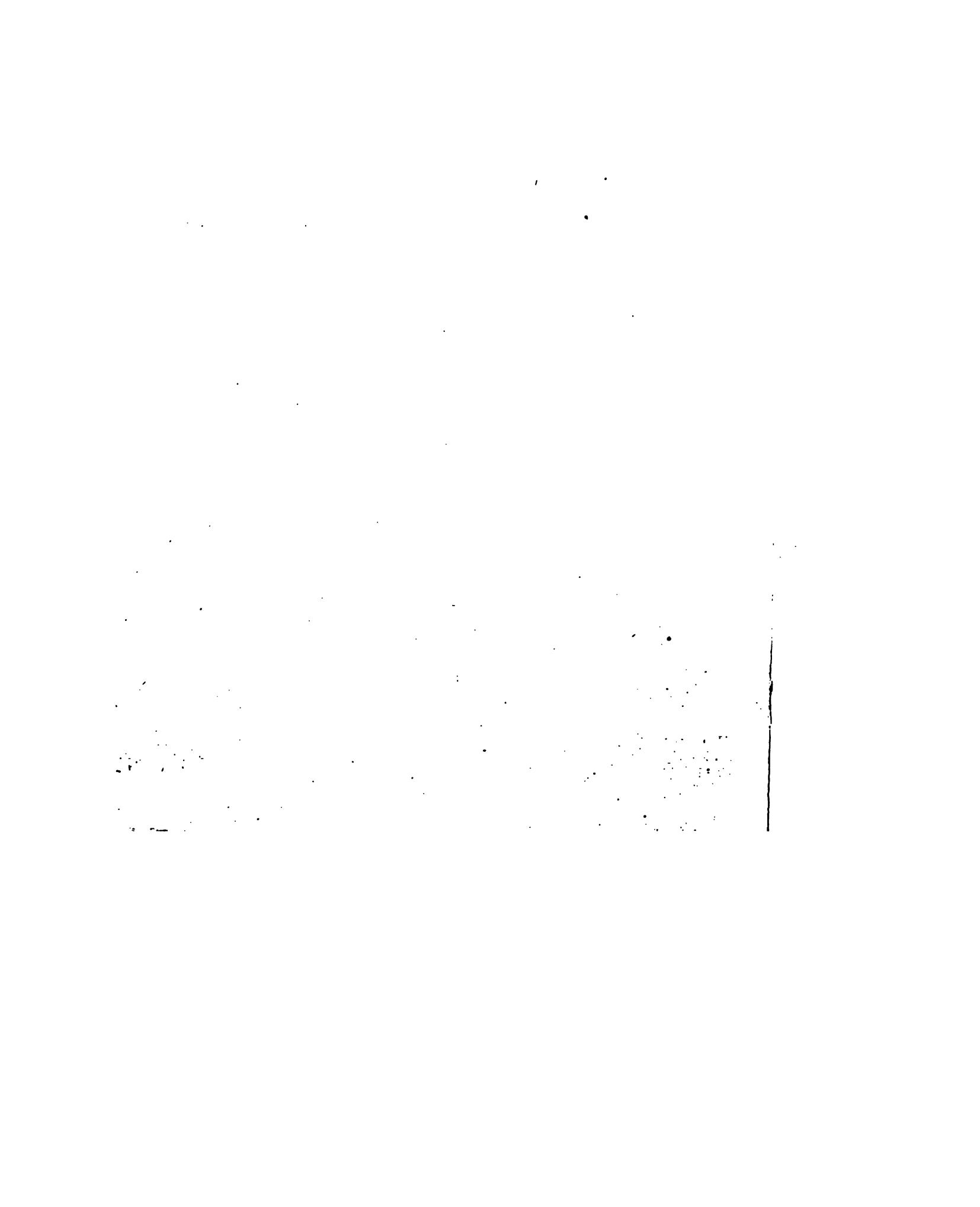
Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

F
7.5
.B992
1689A



E 84 Byfield

THE
LATE REVOLUTION
IN
NEW-ENGLAND.



Sabin's Reprints,

QUARTO SERIES.

No. I.



ACCOUNT
OF
The Late Revolution
IN
NEW-ENGLAND.
BY
MR. NATHANAEL BYFIELD.



NEW YORK:
REPRINTED FOR JOSEPH SABIN.
1865.

F
7.5
B992
1689a

A C C O U N

OF THE

Late Revolution

IN

NEW-ENGLAN

Together with the

DECLARATION

OF THE

Gentlemen, Merchants, and Inhabitants of *BOS:*
and the Country Adjacent. *April 18. 1689.*

Written by Mr. *NATHANIEL BYFIE*
a Merchant of *Bristol* in *New-England*, to his Fr
in *London*.

L I C E N S E D, June 27. 1689. *J. Fra*

LO N D O N:

Printed for *Ric. Chiswell*, at the *Rose and Cro*
St. Paul's Church-Yard. MDCLXXXIX.





AN
ACCOUNT
OF THE
LATE REVOLUTION
IN
NEW-ENGLAND.

Written by Mr. *Nathanael Byfield*, to his Friends, &c.

GENTLEMEN,



ERE being an opportunity of sending for London, by a Vessel that loaded at Long-Island, and for want of a Wind put in here; and not knowing that there will be the like from this Country suddenly, I am willing to give you some brief Account of the most remarkable Things that have

hapned here within this Fortnight last past ; concluding that till about that time, you will have received *per Carter*, a full Account of the management of Affairs here. Upon the *Eighteenth* Instant, about Eight of the Clock in the Morning, in Boston, it was reported at the South end of the Town, That at the North end they were all in Arms ; and the like Report was at the North end, respecting the South end : Whereupon Captain *John George* was immediately seized, and about Nine of the Clock the Drums beat thorough the Town ; and an Ensign was set up upon the Beacon. Then Mr. *Bradstreet*, Mr. *Dantforth*, Major *Richards*, Dr. *Cooke*, and Mr. *Addington*, &c. were brought to the Council-house by a Company of Soldiers under the Command of Captain *Hill*. The mean while the People in Arms, did take up and put into Goal, Justice *Bullivant*, Justice *Foxcroft*, Mr. *Randolf*, Sheriff *Sherlock*, Captain *Ravenscroft*, Captain *White*, *Farewel*, *Broadbent*, *Crafford*, *Larkin*, *Smith*, and many more, as also *Mercey* the

the then Goal-keeper, and put *Scates* the Bricklayer in his place. About Noon, in the Gallery at the Council-house, was read the Declaration here inclosed. Then a Message was sent to the Fort to Sir *Edmund Andross*, by Mr. *Oliver* and Mr. *Eyres*, signed by the Gentlemen then in the Council-Chamber, [which is here also inclosed]; to inform him how unsafe he was like to be if he did not deliver up himself, and Fort and Government forth-with, which he was loath to do. By this time, being about two of the Clock [the Lecture being put by] the Town was generally in Arms, and so many of the Countrey came in, that there was twenty Companies in Boston, besides a great many that appeared at Charles Town that could not get over [some say fifteen hundred]. There then came Information to the Soldiers, That a Boat was come from the Frigat that made towards the Fort, which made them haste thither, and come to the Sconce soon after the Boat got thither; and 'tis said that Governor *Andross*, and about

about half a score Gentlemen, were coming down out of the Fort; but the Boat being seized, wherein were small Arms, Hand-Granadoes, and a quantity of Match, the Governour and the rest went in again; whereupon Mr. *John Nelson*, who was at the head of the Soldiers, did demand the Fort and the Governor, who was loath to submit to them; but at length did come down, and was with the Gentlemen that were with him, conveyed to the Council-house, where Mr. *Bradstreet* and the rest of the Gentlemen waited to receive him; to whom Mr. *Stoughton* first spake, telling him, He might thank himself for the present Disaster that had befallen him, &c. He was then confined for that Night to Mr. *John Usher's* House under strong Guards, and the next Day conveyed to the Fort, [where he yet remains, and with him Lieutenant Collonel *Ledget*] which is under the Command of Mr. *John Nelson*; and at the Castle, which is under the Command of Mr. *John Fairweather*, is Mr. *West*, Mr. *Graham*, Mr. *Palmer*, and
Captain

Captain *Tryfroye*. At that time Mr. *Dudley* was out upon the Circuit, and was holding a Court at Southold on Long-Island. And on the 21st Instant he arrived at Newport, where he heard the News. The next Day Letters came to him, advising him not to come home; he thereupon went over privately to Major *Smith's* at Naraganzett, and Advice is this Day come hither, that yesterday about a dozen young Men, most of their own Heads, went thither to demand him; and are gone with him down to Boston. We have also Advice, that on Fryday last towards Evening, Sir *Edmond Andross* did attempt to make an Escape in Woman's Apparel, and pass'd two Guards, and was stopped at the third, being discovered by his Shoes, not having changed them. We are here ready to blame you sometimes, that we have not to this Day received advice concerning the great Changes in England, and in particular. how it is like to fair with us here; who do hope and believe that all these Things will work for

B

our

[10]

our Good ; and that you will not be wanting to promote the Good of a Country that stands in such need as New England does at this Day. The first Day of May, according to former Usage, is the Election Day at Road Island ; and many do say they intend their Choice there then. I have not farther to trouble you with at present, but recommending you, and all our Affairs with you, to the Direction and Blessing of our most Gracious God : I remain

Gentlemen,
Your most Humble
Servant at Command,
NATHANIEL BYFIELD.

Bristol, April 29. 1689.

*Through the Goodness of God, there
hath been no Blood shed. Nath.
Clark is in Plymouth Gaol,
and John Smith in Gaol here,
all waiting for News from Eng-
land.*

THE



THE
DECLARATION
OF THE

Gentlemen, Merchants and Inhabitants of *Boston*,
and the Country Adjacent. April 18. 1689.

§ I. WE have seen more than a decad
of Years rolled away since the
English World had the Discovery of an
horrid *Popish Plot*; wherein the bloody
Devotoes of Rome had in their Design
and Prospect no less than the Extinction
of the *Protestant Religion*: which mighty
Work they called *the utter subduing of a
Pestilent Heresy*; wherein [they said] there
never were such Hopes of Success since
the Death of Queen *Mary*, as now in our
Days. And we were of all Men the most
insensible, if we should apprehend a Coun-
trey

trey so remarkable for the true Profession and pure Exercise of the Protestant Religion as New-England is, wholly unconcerned in the Infamous Plot. To crush and break a Countrey so entirely and signally made up of *Reformed Churches*, and at length to involve it in the miseries of an utter Extirpation, must needs carry even a Supererogation of Merit with it among such as were intoxicated with a Bigotry inspired into them by the great *Scarlet Whore*.

§ II. To get us within the reach of the Desolation desired for us, it was no improper thing that we should first have our Charter vacated, and the Hedge which kept us from the wild Beasts of the Field, effectually broken down. The Accomplishment of this was hastned by the unwearied Sollicitations, and slanderous Accusations of a Man, for his *Malice* and *Falshood*, well known unto us all. Our Charter was with a most injurious Pretence [and scarce that] of Law, condemned before it was possible for us to appear at Westminster

Westminster in the legal Defence of it ; and without a fair leave to answer for our selves, concerning the Crimes falsly laid to our Charge, we were put under a President and Council, without any liberty for an Assembly, which the other American Plantations have, by a Commission from his Majesty.

§ III. The Commission was as *Illegal* for the Form of it, as the Way of obtaining it was *Malicious* and *Unreasonable* : yet we made no Resistance thereunto as we could easily have done ; but chose to give all Mankind a Demonstration of our being a People sufficiently dutiful and loyal to our King : and this with yet more Satisfaction, because we took Pains to make our selves believe as much as ever we could of the Whedle then offer'd unto us ; That his Magesty's Desire was no other than the happy Encrease and Advance of these Provinces by their more immediate Dependance on the Crown of England. And we were convinced of it by the Courses immediately taken to damp and spoyl our Trade ;

Trade; whereof Decayes and Complaints presently filled all the Country; while in the mean time neither the Honour nor the Treasure of the King was at all advanced by this new Model of our Affairs, but a considerable Charge added unto the Crown.

§ IV. In little more than half a Year we saw this Commission superseded by another yet more absolute and Arbitrary, with which Sir *Edmond Andross* arrived as our Governour: who besides his Power, with the Advice and Consent of his Council, to make Laws and raise Taxes as he pleased; had also Authority by himself to Muster and Employ all Persons residing in the Territory as occasion shall serve; and to transfer such Forces to any English Plantation in America, as occasion shall require. And several Companies of Soldiers were now brought from Europe, to support what was to be imposed upon us, not without repeated Menaces that some hundreds more were intended for us.

§ V. The Government was no sooner in
these

these Hands, but Care was taken to load Preferments principally upon such Men as were Strangers to and Haters of the People: and every ones Observation hath noted, what Qualifications recommended a Man to publick Offices and Employments, only here and there a *good Man* was used, where others could not easily be had; the Governour himself, with Assertions now and then falling from him, made us jealous that it would be thought for his Majesties Interest, if this People were removed and another succeeded in their room: And his far-fetch'd Instruments that were growing rich among us, would gravely inform us, that it was not for his Majesties Interest that we should thrive. But of all our Oppressors we were chiefly *squeez'd* by a Crew of abject Persons fetched from New York, to be the Tools of the Adversary, standing at our right Hand; by these were extraordinary and intollerable Fees extorted from every one upon all Occasions, without any Rules but those of their own insatiable Avarice and Beggary; and even the

the probate of a Will must now cost as many *Pounds* perhaps as it did *Shillings* heretofore ; nor could a small Volume contain the other Illegalities done by these *Horse-leeches* in the two or three Years that they have been sucking of us ; and what Laws they made it was as impossible for us to know, as dangerous for us to break ; but we shall leave the Men of Ipswich or Plimotuh [among others] to tell the Story of the Kindness which has been shown them upon this Account. Doubtless a Land so ruled as once New-England was, has not without many Fears and Sighs beheld the wicked walking on every Side, and the vilest Men exalted.

§ VI. It was now plainly affirmed, both by some in open Council, and by the same in private Converse, that the People in New-England were all *Slaves*, and the only difference between them and *Slaves* is their not being bought and sold ; and it was a Maxim delivered in open Court unto us by one of the Council, *that we must not think the Priviledges of English men would follow*

follow us to the End of the World: Accordingly we have been treated with multiplied Contradictions to *Magna Charta*, the Rights of which we laid claim unto. Persons who did but peaceably object against the raising of Taxes, without an Assembly, have been for it fined, some twenty, some thirty, and others fifty Pounds. Packt and pickt Juries have been very common things among us, when, under a pretended Form of Law, the Trouble of some honest and worthy Men has been aimed at: but when some of this Gang have been brought upon the Stage, for the most detestable Enormities that ever the Sun beheld, all Men have with Admiration seen what Methods have been taken that they might not be treated according to their Crimes. Without a Verdict, yea, without a Jury sometimes have People been fined most unrighteously; and some not of the meanest Quality have been kept in long and close Imprisonment without any the least Information appearing against them, or an *Habeas Corpus* allowed unto them. In

C

short,

short, when our Oppressors have been a little out of Mony, 'twas but pretending some Offence to be enquired into, and the most innocent of Men were continually put into no small Expence to answer the Demands of the Officers, who must have Mony of them, or a Prison for them, tho none could accuse them of any Misde-meanour.

§ VII. To plunge the poor People every where into deeper Incapacities, there was one very comprehensive Abuse given to us ; Multitudes of pious and sober Men through the Land, scrupled the Mode of Swearing on the Book, desiring that they might Swear with an uplifted Hand, agreeable to the ancient Custom of the Colony ; and though we think we can prove that the Common Law amongst us (as well as in some other places under the English Crown) not only indulges, but even commands and enjoins the Rite of lifting the Hand in *Swearing* ; yet they that had this Doubt, were still put by from serving upon any Juries ; and many of them

them were most unaccountably Fined and Imprisoned. Thus one Grievance is a *Trojan Horse*, in the Belly of which it is not easy to recount how many insufferable Vexations have been contained.

§ VIII. Because these Things could not make us miserable fast enough, there was a notable Discovery made of we know not what *flaw* in all our *Titles to our Lands*; and tho, *besides* our purchase of them from the Natives; and, *besides* our actual peaceable unquestioned Possession of them for near threescore Years, and besides the Promise of K. *Charles II.* in his Proclamation sent over to us in the Year 1683, That *no Man bere shall receive any Prejudice in his Free-hold or Estate:* We had the Grant of our Lands, under the Seal of the Council of Plimouth: which Grant was Renewed and Confirmed unto us by King *Charles I.* under the Great Seal of England; and the General Court which consisted of the Patentees and their Associates, had made particular Grants hereof to the several *Towns* (though 'twas now deny'd by the

the Governour, that there was any such Thing as a *Town*) among us ; to all which Grants the General Court annexed for the further securing of them, *A General Act*, published under the Seal of the Colony, in the Year 1684. Yet we were every day told, *That no Man was owner of a Foot of Land in all the Colony.* Accordingly, *Writs of Intrusion* began every where to be served on People, that after all their Sweat and their Cost upon their formerly purchased Lands, thought themselves *Free-holders* of what they had. And the Governor caused the Lands pertaining to these and those *particular Men*, to be measured out for his Creatures to take posseſſion of; and the *Right Owners*, for pulling up the Stakes, have paſſed through Moleſtations enough to tire all the Patience in the World. They are more than a few, that were by Terrors driven to take Patents for their Lands at exceilſive rates, to ſave them from the next that might petition for them : and we fear that the forcing of the People at the Eastward hereunto, gave
too

too much Rise to the late unhappy Invasion made by the Indians on them. Blanck Patents were got ready for the rest of us, to be sold at a Price, that all the Mony and Moveables in the Territory could scarce have paid. And several Towns in the Country had their Commons begg'd by Persons (even by some of the Council themselves) who have been privately encouraged thereunto, by those that sought for Occasions to impoverish a Land already *Peeled, Meeted out and Trodden down.*

§ IX. All the Council were not ingaged in these ill Actions, but those of them which were true Lovers of *their Country*, were seldom admitted to, and seldom consulted at the Debates which produced these unrighteous Things : Care was taken to keep them under Disadvantages ; and the Governor, with five or six more, did what they would. We bore all these, and many more such Things, without making any attempt for any Relief; only Mr. *Mather*, purely out of respect unto the Good of his Afflicted Country, undertook

a Voyage into England; which when these Men suspected him to be preparing for, they used all manner of Craft and Rage, not only to interrupt his *Voyage*, but to ruin his *Person* too. God having through many Difficulties given him to arrive at White-hall, the King, more than once or twice, promised him a certain Magna Charta for a speedy Redress of many Things which we were groaning under: and in the mean time said, *That our Governor should be written unto, to forbear the Measures that he was upon.* However, after this, we were injured in those very Things which were complained of; and besides what Wrong hath been done in our Civil Concerns, we suppose the Ministers and the Churches every where have seen our Sacred Concerns apace going after them: How they have been Discountenanced, has had a room in the Reflection of every Man, that is not a Stranger *in our Israel.*

§ X. And yet that our Calamity might not be terminated here, we are again
Briar'd

Briar'd in the Perplexities of another Indian War ; how, or why, is a mystery too deep for us to unfold. And tho' 'tis judged that our Indian Enemies are not above 100. in Number, yet an Army of *One thousand* English hath been raised for the Conquering of them ; which Army of our poor Friends and Brethren now under *Popish Commanders* (for in the Army as well as in the Council, Papists are in Commission) has been under such a Conduct, that not one Indian hath been kill'd, but more English are supposed to have died through sickness and hardship, than we have Adversaries there alive ; and the whole War hath been so managed, that we cannot but suspect in it, a Branch of the Plot *to bring us low* ; which we leave to be further enquir'd into in due time.

§ XI. We did nothing against these Proceedings, but only cry to our God ; they *have caused the cry of the Poor to come unto him, and he bears the cry of the Afflicted.* We have been quiet hitherto, and so still we should have been, had not the Great

Great God at this time laid us under a double engagement to do something for our Security: besides, what we have in the strangely unanimous Inclination which our Countrymen by extreameſt necessities are driven unto. For firſt, we are informed that the reſt of the English America is alarmed with juſt and great Fears, that they may be attaqu'd by the French, who have lately ('tis ſaid) already treated many of the English with worse then *Turkiſh* Cruelties; and while we are in equal Danger of being ſurprized by them, it is high time we ſhould be better guarded, than we are like to be while the Government remains in the hands by which it hath been held of late. Moreover, we have understood, (though the Governour has taken all imaginable care to keep us all ignorant thereof) that the Almighty God hath been pleased to proſper the noble Undertaking of the Prince of Orange, to preſerve the three Kingdoms from the horrible brinkſ of Popery and Slavery, and to bring to a condign Punishment thoſe

worſt

worst of Men, by whom English Liberties have been destroy'd; in compliance with which glorious Action we ought surely to follow the Patterns which the Nobility, Gentry and Commonalty in several parts of those Kingdoms have set before us, though *they* therein chiefly proposed to prevent what *we* already endure.

§ XII. We do therefore seize upon the Persons of those few ill Men which have been (next to our Sins) the grand Authors of our Miseries; resolving to secure them, for what Justice, Orders from his Highness, with the English Parliament shall direct, lest, ere we are aware, we find (what we may fear, being on all sides in Danger) our selves to be by them given away to a Forreign Power, before such Orders can reach unto us; for which Orders we now humbly wait. In the mean time firmly believing, that we have endeavoured nothing but what meer Duty to God and our Country calls for at our Hands: We commit our Enterprise unto

D

the

the Blessing of Him, *who bears the cry of the Oppressed*, and advise all our Neighbours, for whom we have thus ventured our selves, to joyn with us in Prayers and all just Actions, for the Defence of the Land.



At the Town-House in Boston, April 18. 1689.

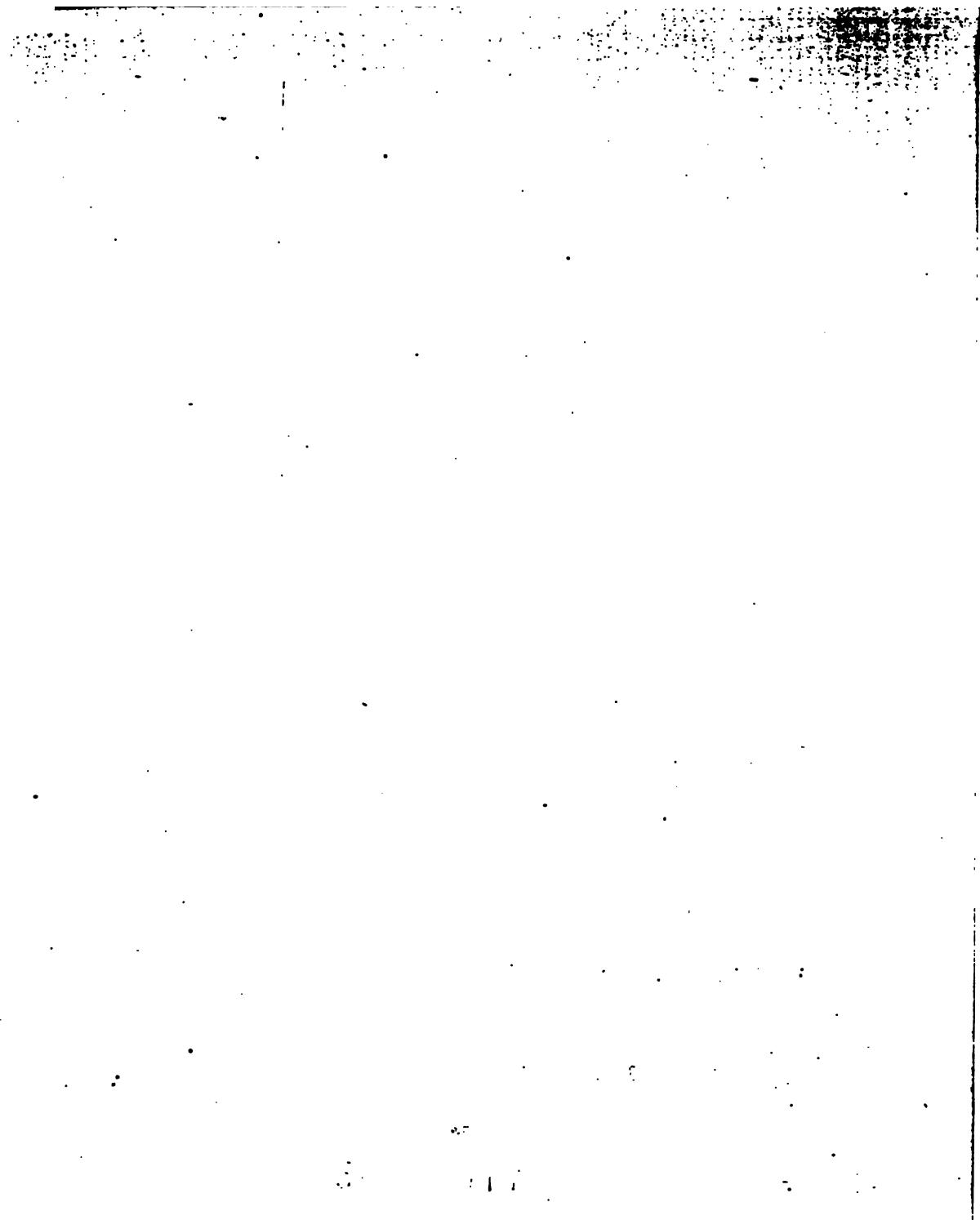
SIR,

OUR Selves and many others the Inhabitants of this Town, and the Places adjacent, being surprized with the Peoples sudden taking of Arms; in the first motion whereof we were wholly ignorant, being driven by the present Accident, are necessitated to acquaint your Excellency, that for the quieting and securing of the People inhabiting in this Country from the imminent Dangers they many ways lie open and exposed to, and tending your own Safety, We judge it necessary you forthwith surrender and deliver up the Government and Fortification to be preserved and disposed according to Order and Direction from the Crown of England, which suddenly is expected may arrive; promising all security from violence to your Self or any of your Gentlemen or Souldiers in Person and Estate: Otherwise we are assured they will endeavour the taking of the Fortification by Storm, if any Opposition be made.

To Sir Edmond Andross Kt.

Waite Winthrop.	Elisha Cook.
Simon Bradstreet.	Isaac Addington.
William Stoughton.	John Nelson.
Samuel Shrimpton.	Adam Winthrop.
Bartholomew Gidney.	Peter Sergeant.
William Brown.	John Foster.
Thomas Danforth.	David Waterhouse.
John Richards.	

F I N I S.



F7.S.B000 1989
An account of the late
Andover-Harvard



3 2044 077

